

## MINUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE

The November 14, 1978 meeting of the University Senate was called to order by Chairman Dale Landon at 3:20 p.m. in Pratt Auditorium.

The following Senators were excused from the meeting: Senators Bowes, Kofoed, Buterbaugh, A. Davis, Ganley, Marchand, Mastro, Murray, Nold, Rupert, Simkins, Sledzik, Tobin. In addition, the following Senators were absent from the meeting: Senators Chamberlin, Crumm, DeFurio, Dyal, Ferguson, Foust, Gillis, Klein, Mattox, McFeely, McPherson, Schaub, Seacrist, H. Smith, Spieker, Stonebreaker, Warren, Dillon, Olson, Corle, Goshorn, Kaiser, Law, Mills, M. Murray, Nardone, Power, Schwaed and Trombetta.

On a motion by Senator Gray, seconded by Senator Williams, the minutes of the October 17 meeting were approved, with the following Senators being present, rather than absent as listed on the minutes: Lambert, Lesneskie and Potthast.

Senator Landon apologized for the lateness in getting the October minutes to the Student Government Office. The delay was caused by a problem with the copying of the minutes and hopefully this will be resolved.

On the recommendation of Committee D (Graduate), the two following new courses were approved:

HE 527 - Administration of Child Development Centers - 3 credits  
Dual level - differentiation was established for graduate and undergraduate credit

EC 560 - Economics of Health Services - 3 credits  
Dual level - differentiation was established for graduate and undergraduate credit

The Graduate Committee recommended the revision of the M.A. degree in Sociology, with the following changes:

1) 4 new pure graduate courses:

SO 654 Social Inequality  
SO 656 Social Change  
SO 674 Comparative Urban Studies  
SO 677 Comparative Macrosociology

2) 4 dual-level courses

SO 522 Culture and Personality  
SO 534 Population Problems  
SO 543 Development of Social Theory  
SO 557 Sociology of Aging

3) 3 new Anthropology courses

AN 522 Culture and Personality  
AN 571A Cultural Area Studies: Japan  
AN 571C Cultural Area Studies: Caribbean

4) Deletion of 5 courses

- SO 551 Symposium of Sociological Principles
- SO 565 Adolescent in American Society
- SO 566 Sociology of Small Groups
- SO 572 Sociology of Law
- SO 592 Methods and Fieldwork Practices

These courses were deleted because there is no one to teach the course, there is a lack of faculty interest in the course, or it does not fit into the macrosociological orientation of the program and faculty.

The following amendment to the motion for approval of this revised M.A. in Sociology Program was moved by Senator Goodrich and seconded by Senator Walz: that the Graduate Committee report back to the Senate at its December 12 meeting on the status of the M.A. degree in Sociology as a summer only program. This amendment was approved by the Senate, as was the original motion for approval of the revision in the M.A. in Sociology.

Committee E (Faculty Research, Library and Educational Services) announced the following research grants not exceeding \$500, in accordance with the current Guidelines and Procedures and Stipulations for 1978-79 University funds. These grants are made with the understanding that the funds must be spent or encumbered by June 30, 1979. The total of these awards is \$2,599.25.

1. Robert K. Alico, A Method for Determination of the In Situ Survival of *Staphylococcus aureus* from chlorinated Swimming Pools, \$432.

This research proposal is designed to determine how long various strains of the pathogen, Staphylococcus aureus survive the deleterious effects of chlorination in swimming pools. This study involves: 1) the use of a special environmental chamber that contains the test organisms contained within membranes that allow diffusion of pool water containing chlorine but retains the organisms; 2) periodic sample removal to determine their survival rate (or death curve); and 3) to determine the variability within strains of staphylococcus. The significance of this study relates to the fact that S. aureus is quite resistant to chlorine and is shed from the bodies and nasopharynx of swimmers, so it is considered a good indicator of bathing water pollution. In addition, S. aureus is pathogenic and is capable of causing a variety of infections such as pink eye, boils, sinusitis, as well as skin rashes and inflammations.

2. Steven B. Cord, Typing the finished copy of a book-length manuscript prior to submission to a publisher, \$250.

This past summer, I finished a book-length manuscript on a subject which I have been researching for many years - the taxation of land values. The book will be composed of articles that have already appeared in a bulletin I edit which is entitled Incentive Taxation (some back issues attached). This bulletin appears eight times a year, has a circulation of 4500, and has had a very good reception among academic experts and practicing politicians. The book will also include articles that will eventually appear in this bulletin and some material written especially for the book. The chapter headings are as follows:

### The Catalyst

- 1 - The Problems We Face
- 2 - The Proposal
- 3 - Promoting Economic Development
- 4 - Protecting the Environment
- 5 - Better Than Alternative Taxes
- 6 - Good for Homeowners - and Politicians
- 7 - Combatting Inflation/Recession, Unemployment and Poverty
- 8 - The Moral Imperative
- 9 - Square Pegs, Round Holes
- 10 - It Has Succeeded Where Tried
- 11 - Endorsed by Leading Authorities
- 12 - History of the Idea
- 13 - Postscript

3. Robert E. Millward, The Remedial Student: Does He Ever Get a Chance to Read?, \$490.

The purpose of this research is to determine how much actual reading a remedial student does during a typical school day.

Several assumptions about remedial reading programs need to be investigated. First, it is assumed that a remedial reading program will help improve a student's ability to read. Second, it is assumed that remedial students have the opportunity to read.

An observation scale, specifically designed for use with remedial students, will be used to investigate these assumptions. The scale is used to code the reading, writing, listening, speaking, and supportive behaviors of individual students within a remedial or traditional classroom setting. (See Appendix I.) Trained observers code one student every 5 seconds for one minute. Coding then continues with a second student for one minute. The process continues until all students within a reading group have been observed a minimum of three times.

These observations will enable the researcher to determine how much time the remedial reader actually reads, writes, speaks, and listens. This research parallels work done by Rist (8) who determined that low ability students received less instruction time than high

ability students. Alpert (3), Brophy and Good (5), however, found no difference in actual instruction time among high and low ability students. Other studies by McDermott (7), Archer (4), Duffy (6), and Allington (1) (2) focused on different observable traits associated with the slow reader. Some found the type of instruction differed among reading groups, others found different amounts of praise being given, while one researcher found evidence that the remedial reader had few opportunities to read.

This study will focus on how much time is allocated to the remedial student for reading, writing, listening, and speaking. A secondary objective will focus on how much verbal reinforcement the remedial reader receives during instructional time.

4. Gary W. R. Patton, A Proposal To Study the Effect of Characteristics of the Candidate on Voter Preference, \$160.95.

The purpose of the proposed experiment is to investigate a relatively-unexplored area, vote determining characteristics of political candidates, under controlled experimental conditions. The task of the candidate is to persuade voters that he or she is the best person for the job. The task differs from the usual persuasive appeal in the sense that candidates sell themselves, rather than external products. Previous studies (McGuire, 1968; Smith, 1973) note that persuasiveness of a communicator increases as he/she becomes more likeable, credible, and ideologically and demographically similar to the audience. To the extent then that an election campaign can be viewed as a persuasion process, a candidate who exhibits these four qualities should fare better than one who does not.

Indeed, previous studies by the author (Patton, 1978) and Byrne, Bond, and Diamond (1969) confirmed that as the ideological similarity between the candidate and the voter increases, the tendency of the voter to support that candidate does also. Patton (1978) found that the more likeable, credible, or ideologically similar candidate won significantly more votes. The more demographically similar candidate also gained more votes, but the difference between him and his opponent was not statistically significant. Further statistical analysis in this study showed ideological similarity to be the most powerful vote determinant, followed by credibility and then likeability.

A limitation of the previous study by Patton (1978) stems from the fact that college students, who are atypical voters, were used as subjects. In addition to voting less than other voters (Stone, 1974), college students are less closely identified with political parties (Mulcahy & Katz, 1976, p. 46), and, as a result, are more likely to vote the person, rather than the party. Thus, in the previous study, college students may have responded to candidate factors which would be ignored by the average voter. In short, differences in voting totals produced by candidate factors in college students might not be seen if more representative voters were used as subjects.

To provide a more conservative and rigorous test of the hypotheses that the more (a) demographically similar, (b) ideologically similar, (c) credible, and (d) likeable candidate will win more votes in an election, the study completed by Patton (1978) will be repeated using a stratified, random sample of registered voters from Indiana County, Pennsylvania, as subjects, instead of college students.

In addition, a new hypothesis will be offered for test: (e) By comparison with college students, a random sample of registered voters will be less influenced by ideological similarity with the candidate. Mulcahy and Katz (1976) note that issue positions often appear complex and ambiguous to the average voter who may not possess sufficient information to make reasonable judgments about them. Accordingly, college-educated voters, who, on the average, are brighter and have greater access to pertinent information, should be in a better position to evaluate the candidate in terms of issues and, thus, be more likely to use them as voting criteria.

#### 5. Robert H. Rittle, Changing Self vs. Situational Perceptions to Increase Compliance with a Second Request, \$420.

If subjects initially agree to a small request, they become more likely to agree to a second, larger request. This "foot-in-the-door" effect has been demonstrated experimentally by several social psychologists. However the theoretical explanation for the effect remains in question. Recent articles suggest that changes in self perception are the crucial mediating factor. Compliance with the initial request presumably increases the subjects' self perception of helpfulness, which in turn increases his behavioral tendency to comply with the second request.

Research which I completed during the summer of 1978 suggests that situational perceptions are equally important to self perceptions in producing the foot-in-the-door effect. A report of that experiment has been submitted as supporting data for this proposal. The distinction between self vs. situational perceptions has special relevance because of the extensive theoretical discussion of it in the social psychological literature.

A focus on situational perceptions can explain a recently published failure to replicate the foot-in-the-door effect. The effect may depend upon an initial helping experience which somehow reduces the subjects' perception of threat or unpleasantness in helping situations. The next logical step in my research program is to manipulate the characteristics of the initial small request so as to limit cognitive changes to either self or situational perceptions. This manipulation would be based upon general attribution theory as detailed in the attached proposal.

6. Gordon F. Thornton, Characteristics of Organ and Body Donors in Pennsylvania, \$490.80.

The proposed research involves two separate aspects. The first would be to conduct a statistical analysis of the characteristics of people who have already filed Uniform Donation Registration cards with the Humanity Gifts Registry. Humanity Gifts Registry is the central bureau for anatomical gift registration in Pennsylvania. It is a Non-profit corporation. An analysis of the cards would be completed to determine the number of male and female donors, the age of donors, county of residence of donor and the number of total body donors versus organ-only donors. This information will be placed on the computer to obtain computer graphics of the various categories. To date there are over 30,000 cards on file with Humanity Gifts Registry.

The second aspect of the research would be to conduct a survey of donors to discover additional demographic information and their reasons for deciding to donate their bodies or organs after death. Survey forms would be sent to a random selection of 1000 donors. To encourage return of the survey, return postage would be prepaid.

A 500 person sample should be adequate for this type of survey. It is expected that the return rate would be about 50%. A second mailing to those people who have not returned the survey would be made to further increase the return rate.

7. Dennis W. Whitson, Investigation of the Properties of Ion Implanted Silicon Using Electron Spin Resonance, \$490.

Practically every one in the technologically advanced parts of the world has felt the impact of the microminiaturization of electronics. Two highly visible products have been the hand calculator and the digital watch. Perhaps the most profound effects, however, are due to the development of the modern computers.

In order for the Integrated Circuits to work correctly a precise amount of impurities must be introduced into the highly purified Silicon substrate. There are essentially two ways to place these impurities in the Silattice: (1) through diffusion at high temperatures (1000°C); or (2) through ion implantation at room temperatures. The diffusion process is well understood but the physical effects and some of the important parameters for the ion implantation method are not yet well understood. Electron Spin Resonance (E.S.R.) is a highly useful research tool for elucidating these parameters and physical effects. We will measure the effects of the ion implantation of ions in Si. The results of experiments of this sort are of interest both for their technological applications and for the insight gained into basic physical processes.

The research will be divided into two parts: (1) measurement of effects produced by implanted ions that have already been used-- this is to be sure that the experimental techniques and equipment reproduce known results; (2) measurement of effects produced by ions that have not been implanted in Si before. The ions I will use have not been



used before because they are not the ones normally used in the production of Integrated Circuits. I have been assured by people active in the field that there should be no serious problem with implanting these particular ions. These ions do hold great promise for the elucidation of the properties of Si and the problems connected with ion implantation.

The Research Subcommittee of Committee E recommended approval of the following research grants in excess of \$500, with the understanding that the funds must be spent or encumbered by June 30, 1979. The total of these awards, which were approved by the Senate, is \$3,531.00.

1. Michael H. Kesner, Systematics and Zoogeography of the *Microtus pennsylvanicus* species group from Northeastern North America, \$1325.

I have recently investigated the insular and peninsular populations of the *Microtus pennsylvanicus* species group from Northeastern North America. These investigations have confirmed the observations of other investigators that the evolutionary history of populations of field mice from the adjacent mainland are poorly known. It is clear that the field mice are recent immigrants to the area (since the last (Wisconsin) glaciation, approximately 10,000 years before present) and that the evolutionary changes that have occurred in the populations must have been heavily influenced by glacial and postglacial geologic events. I propose to study the populations by multivariate statistical analysis of skeletal characters in order to determine their taxonomic relationships and to further relate this data to the zoogeographic history of the field mice. The *M. pennsylvanicus* populations provide a rare opportunity for the investigations of the subtle interactions between biologic and geologic events.

The above investigation requires the purchase of a digital read-out device to facilitate data gathering. However, it should be stressed that the device is the only major outlay necessary for this project and a host of future projects utilizing similar techniques. This contrasts with other approaches to the same problem which would require a considerable amount of equipment, laboratory space, and extensive field collection.

2. Ronald L. Marks, The Hydroboration of Selected Aromatic Heterocycles, \$1163.

The research proposal herein is an attempt to elucidate a specific synthesis pathway which could ultimately lead to a routine method of preparing organic compounds used in the pharmaceutical industry. The syntheses of organic compounds of practical use (pharmaceuticals, preservatives, nutrients, fertilizers, etc.) are the results of the theoretical and applied development of reliable pathways through which an initial starting material results in a final, useable product. This proposal describes research which will investigate such a pathway.

3. Robert A. Patsiga, Preparation and Properties of Silicone-Polypeptide Block Copolymers, \$1043.

Special new polymers will be made which could have potential use in the medical field as implant materials. These polymers are composed of a block (molecular chain) of silicone attached to a polypeptide block. Block copolymers of this type have never been reported in the chemical literature although a preliminary successful synthesis was accomplished at IUP by a former M.S. student. The research proposal requests support for the continuation of these studies so that larger amounts of the materials may be prepared for physical and biological evaluation. Also variations of the block copolymer, as defined by the type of amino acid incorporated into the polypeptide block, will be determined.

4. Joanne B. Steiner, An Organoleptic assessment of food products prepared in paper, glass, foil and polymeric containers in two types of microwave ovens, \$787.50.

As the projected sales of microwave ovens approach a yearly sales penetration of 4 million units, a new spin-off market for specially designed microwave cookware has been created. Microwave oven owners have requested better designed utensils for foods such as bacon, and baked goods (Drew et al., 1977). Container materials with potential use in the microwave oven include paper, glass, and glass-ceramic, foil, and thermal plastics.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the organoleptic qualities of food items prepared in microwave oven designed cookware and to assess the suitability of cookware design, and material component in two types of microwave ovens. Each product will subject to Quality Attribute Analysis, The Food Action Scale Method, and Rank Order Preference.

Committee F2 (Athletics) announced that the committee is currently looking into the amount of funds authorized by the Student Co-op for meal and housing allowances for traveling athletic teams. It has been suggested that \$7.00 per day per person for meals and \$8.00 for lodging is not adequate. The committee has asked the Student Co-op Finance Committee to review its policy on this matter.

Committee F2 (Athletics) recommended giving varsity status to the Women's Cross Country Club to become the Women's Varsity Cross Country Team, effective in the fall of 1979. This recommendation was approved by the Senate, and it was announced that a coach has not yet been appointed.



Committee G (Development and Finance) made the following announcements:

- 1) Ronald Simkins has been elected Budget Committee representative.
- 2) A timetable for Capital Budget has been established, with the input cycle deadline date set for December 15, 1978.
- 3) Committee G will meet on Wednesday, November 15 at 3 p.m. in Leonard Hall, Room 15.

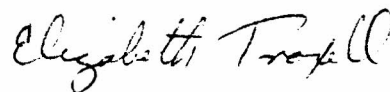
The Academic Procedures Committee (B1) announced that it is presently considering final exam week and the policy statement on final exam week (Administrative Manual, Section 8212). The committee intends to consider the meaning of "terminating activity" and appropriate examples for such activity. The committee does not believe this can be done quickly because it tends to view the problems of final exam week as part of a larger problem. Any comments with regard to finals week or "terminating activity" should be addressed to the Chairman of B1. The next meeting of Committee B1 will be on November 28, at 3 p.m. in Stright Hall, Room 301.

The Senate voted to allow an item of New Business to be brought to the floor of the Senate.

Senator Goodrich moved, and Senator Brightwell seconded, a motion that the Chairman of the University Senate appoint a small Ad Hoc Committee to study and compare the new Statement of Purpose of IUP and report back to the Senate at its February 6, 1979 meeting. Senator Goodrich stated that the Statement of Purpose as published in 1978 differs substantially from that published from 1966 through 1977. The motion was left open for the Ad Hoc Committee to decide whether to make a recommendation concerning the Statement of Purpose, simply make a report, write a new statement, etc. The motion was approved by the Senate, and Chairman Landon will appoint the committee.

On a motion by Senator Bisignani, seconded by Senator Williams, the meeting was adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted



Elizabeth Troxell  
Secretary  
University Senate

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